

(b)(1)  
(b)(3)

TIE  
S/Z

~~SECRET~~

January-February  
2000

# TERRORISM

## REVIEW



APPROVED FOR RELEASE ☐  
DATE: 07-25-2011

CIADI TR 2000-01

DI TR 2000-01  
February 2000

Copy 0352

**National Security  
Information**

**Unauthorized Disclosure  
Subject to Criminal Sanctions**

**Dissemination Control  
Abbreviations**

**NOFORN (NF)**

Not releasable to foreign nationals

**PROPIN (PR)**

Caution—proprietary information involved

**ORCON (OC)**

Dissemination and extraction of information  
controlled by originator

**REL...**

This information has been authorized for release to...

~~Secret~~

**Terrorism Review**  
**January-February 2000**

**Articles**

**Page**

**1**

~~Secret~~  
DI TR 2000-01  
February 2000

~~Secret~~

11

15

~~Secret~~

19

**Highlights**

25

26

		27
		29
		30
		32
Key Dates and Events	The Terrorism Diary for March-April 2000	33
	Chronology of International Terrorism—November 1999-February 2000	37
	Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—December 1999-February 2000	43

*This Review is published monthly by the DCI Counterterrorist Center. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to*

*Information available as of 29 February 2000 was used in this Review, except where otherwise noted.*

~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~

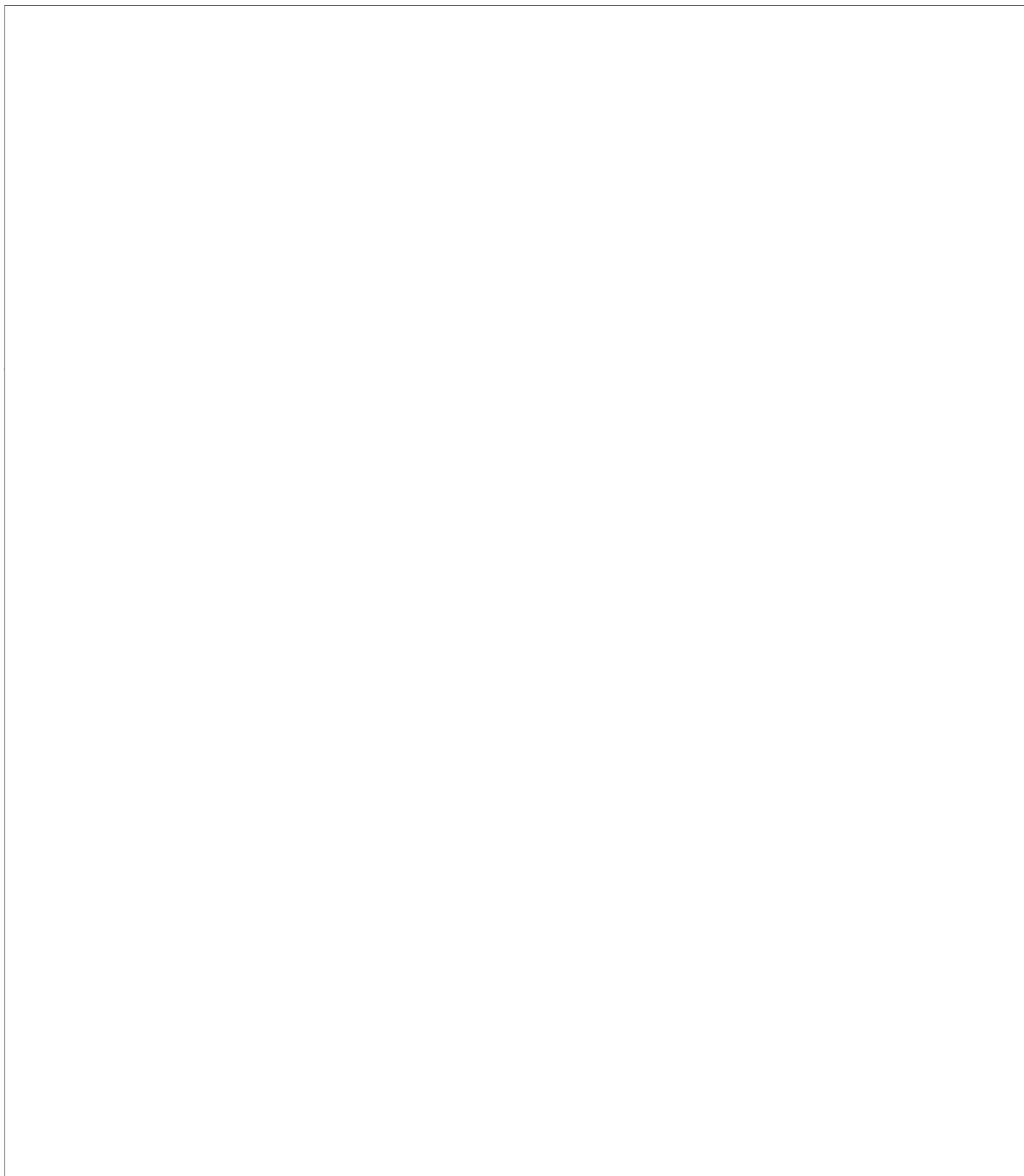


~~Secret~~



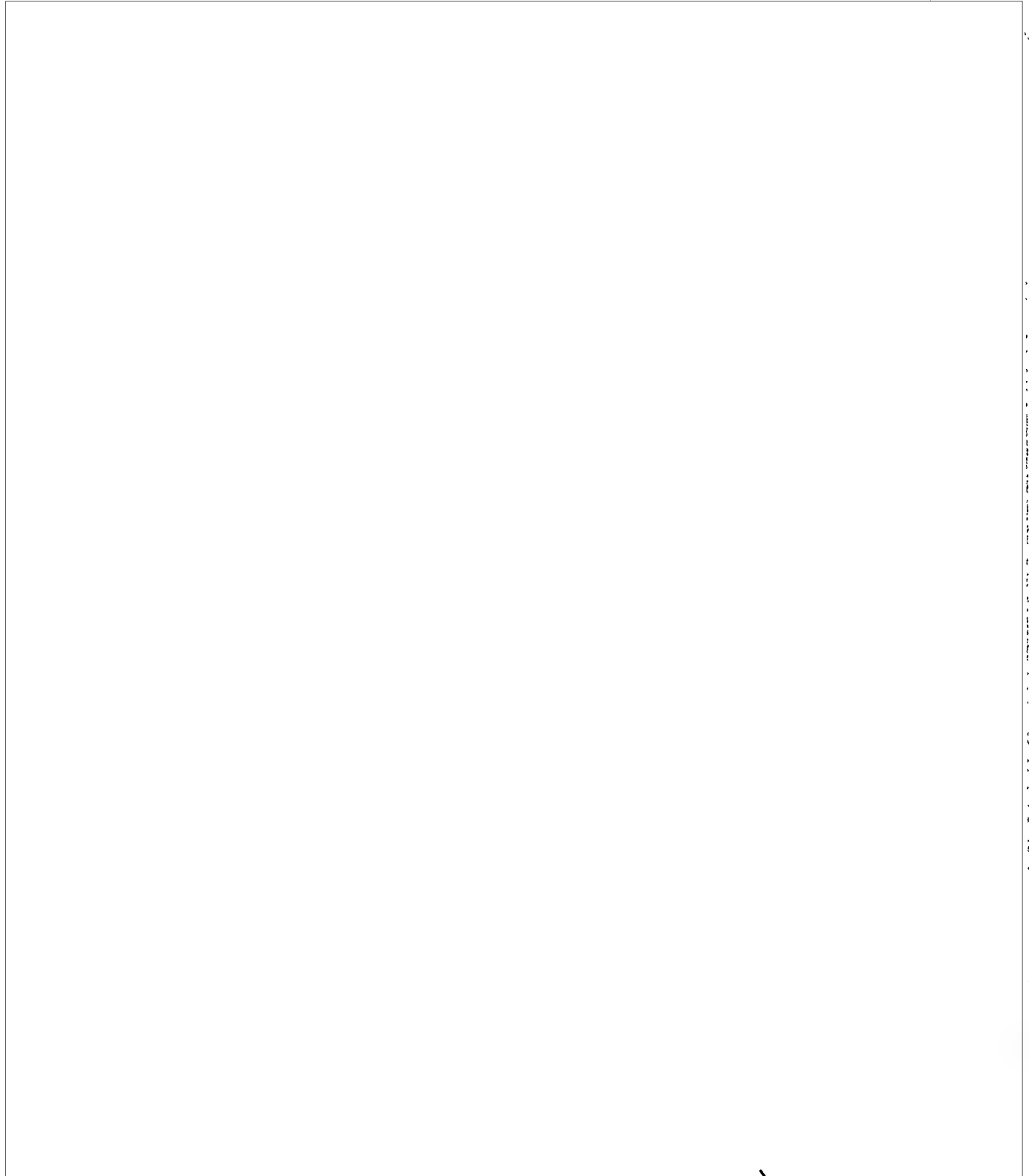
~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~



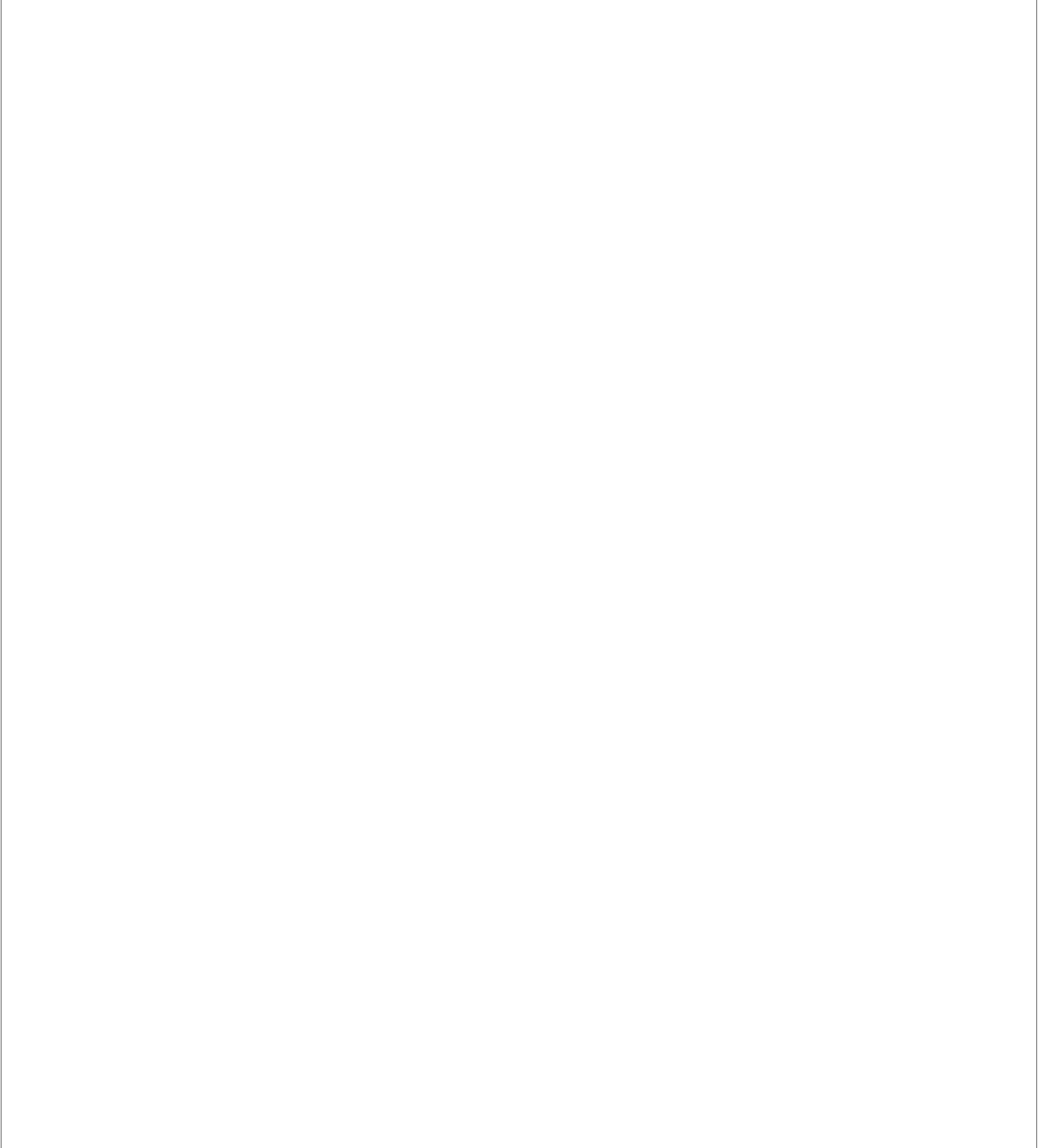
~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~



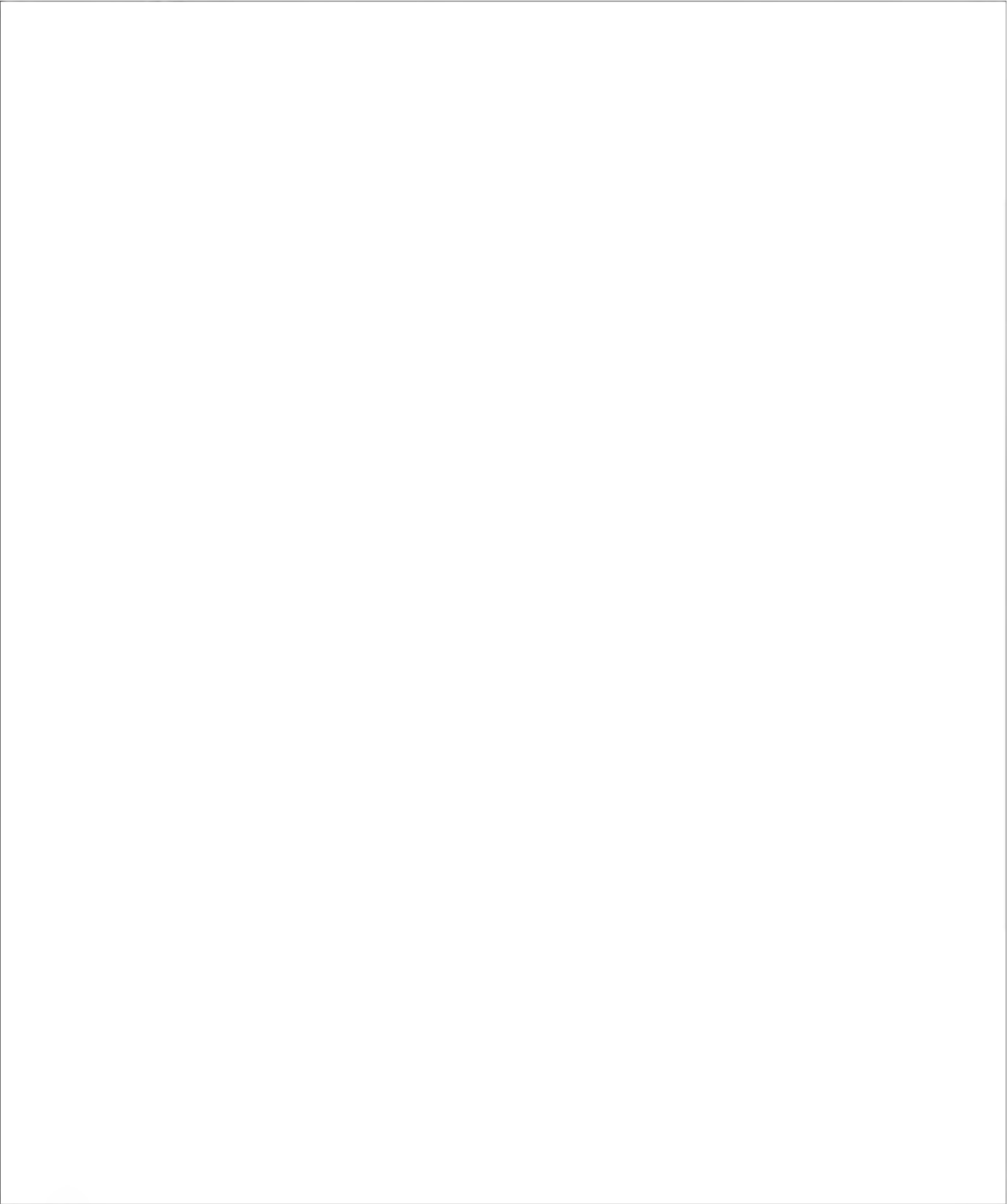
~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~

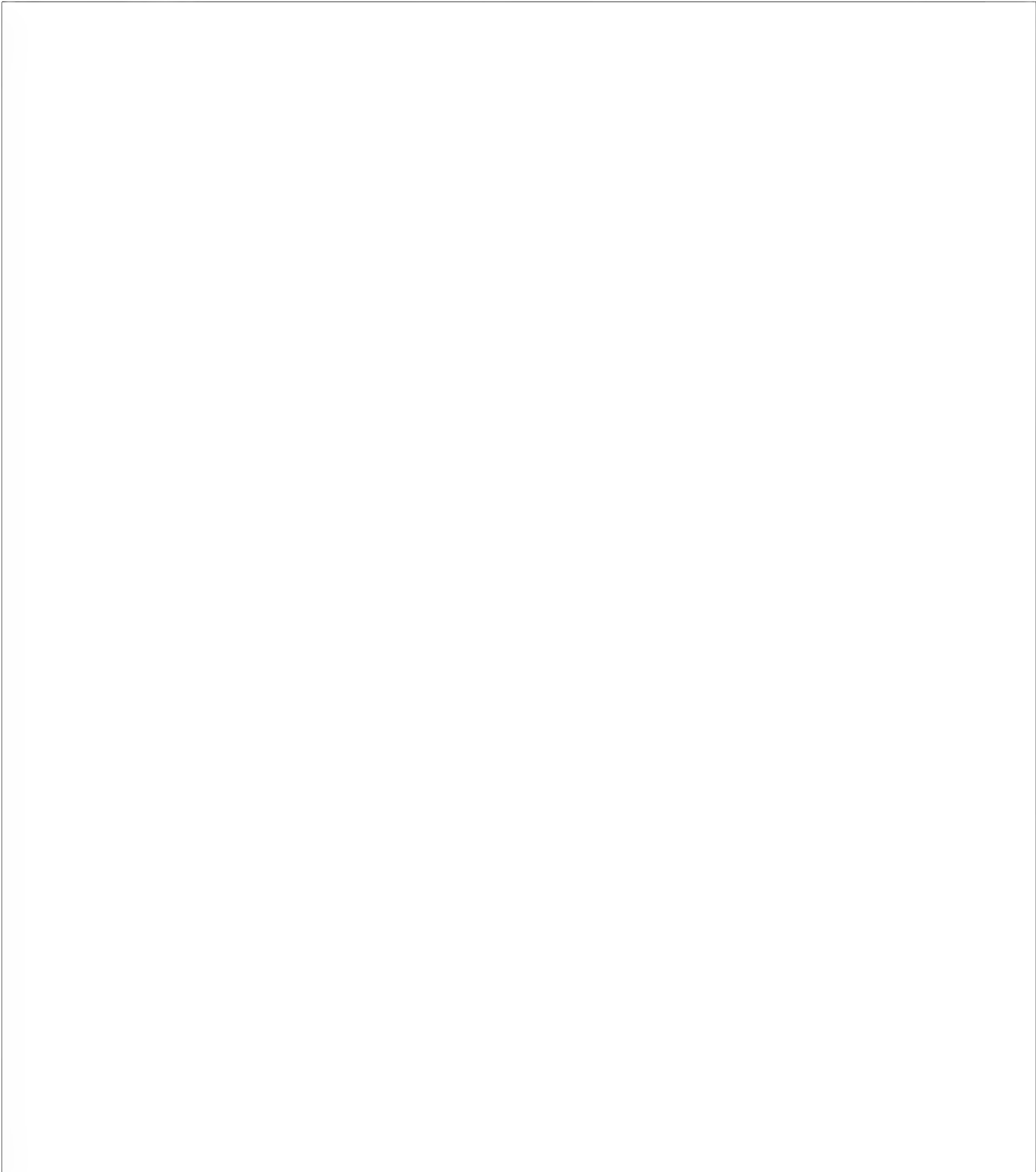
CONFIDENTIAL



~~Secret~~

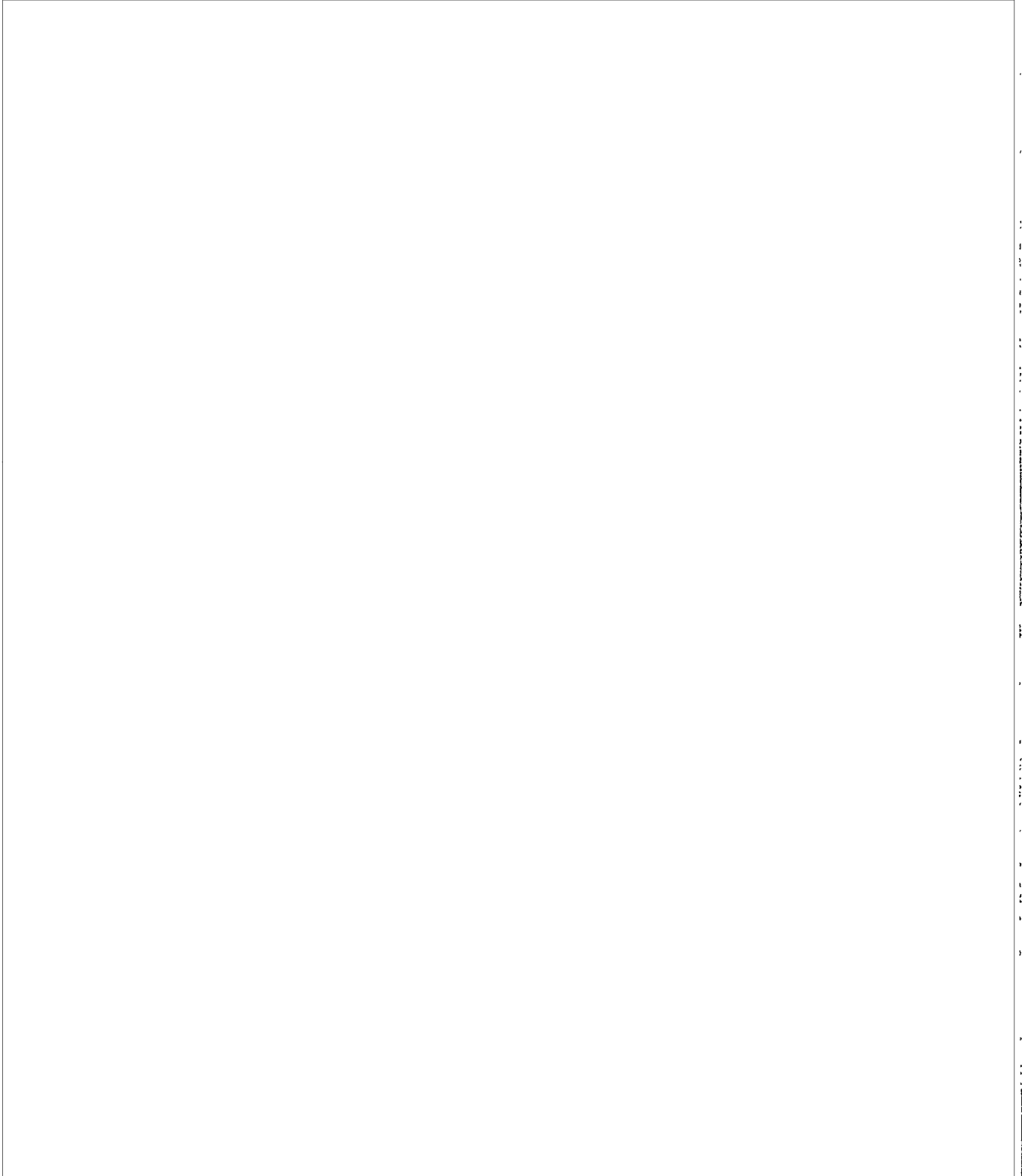


~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~



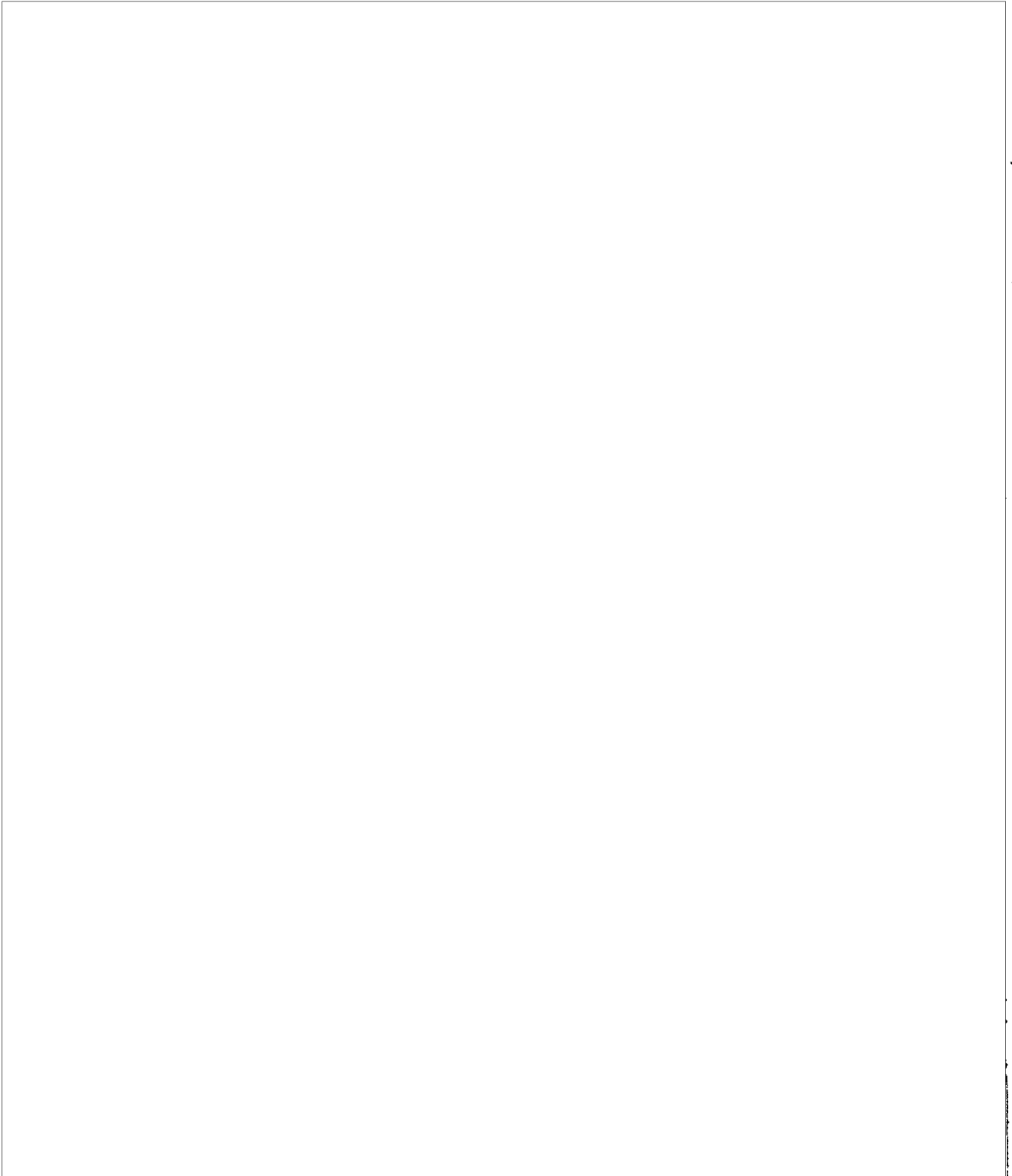
~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~

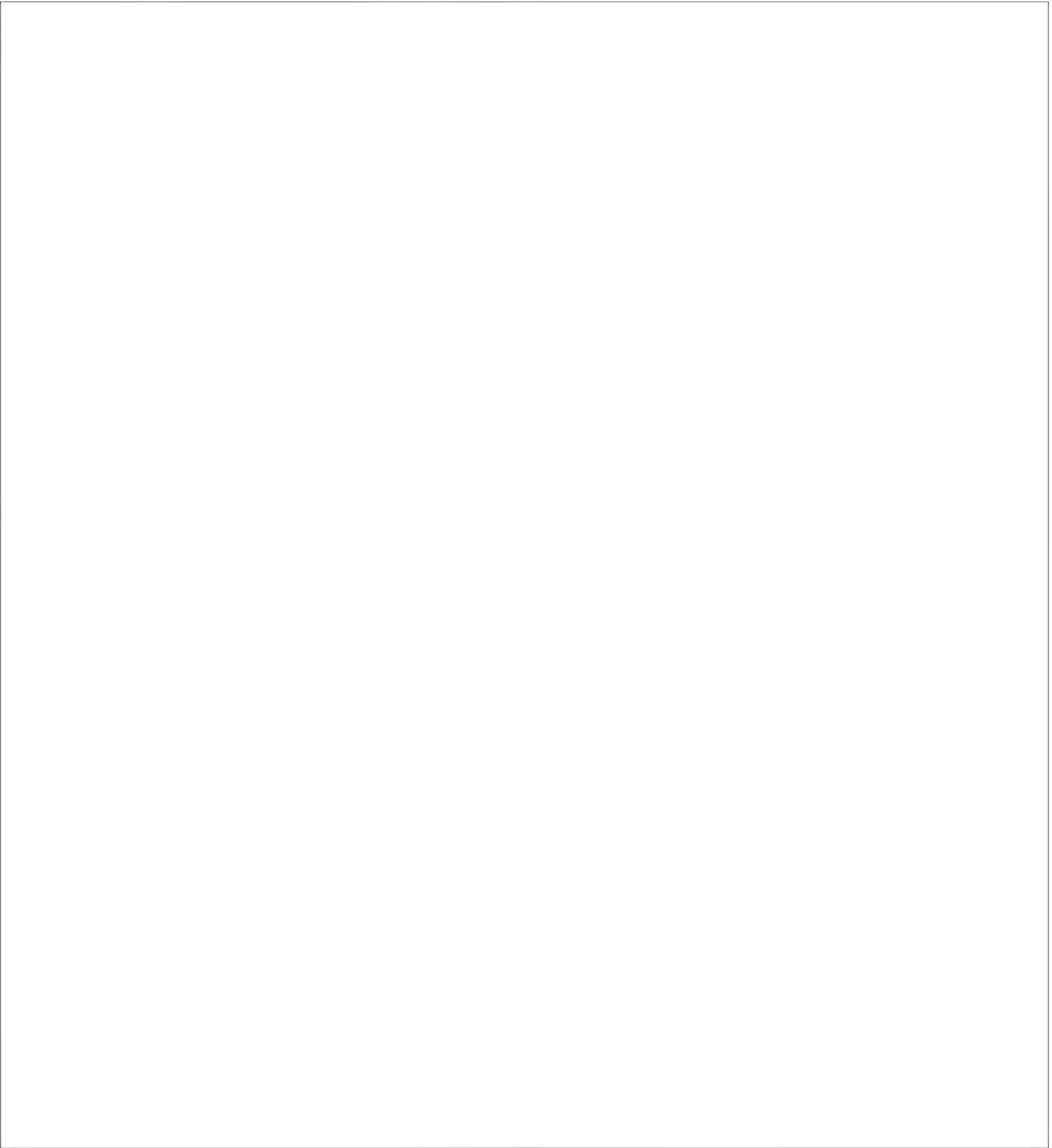


~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~



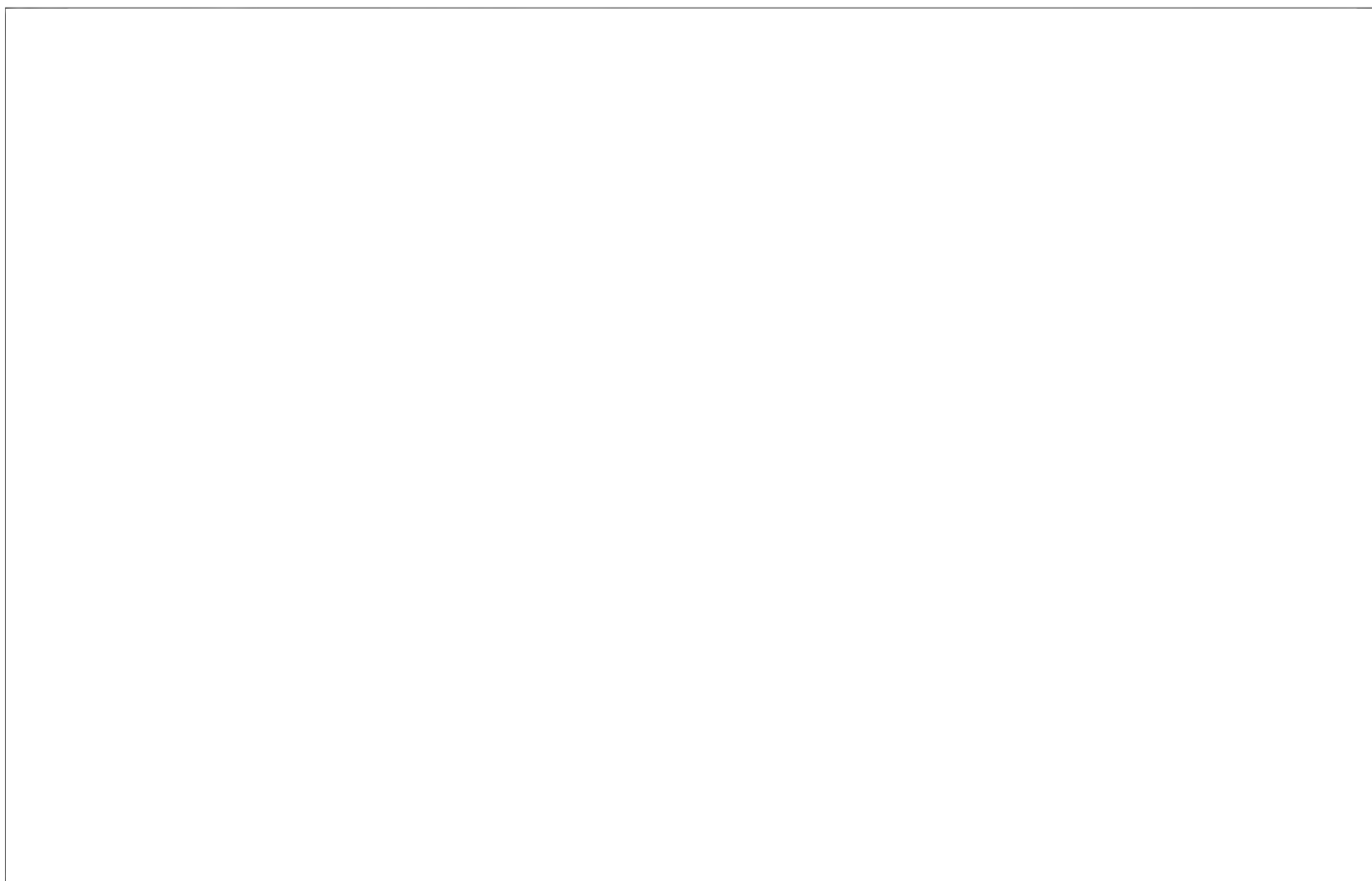
~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~



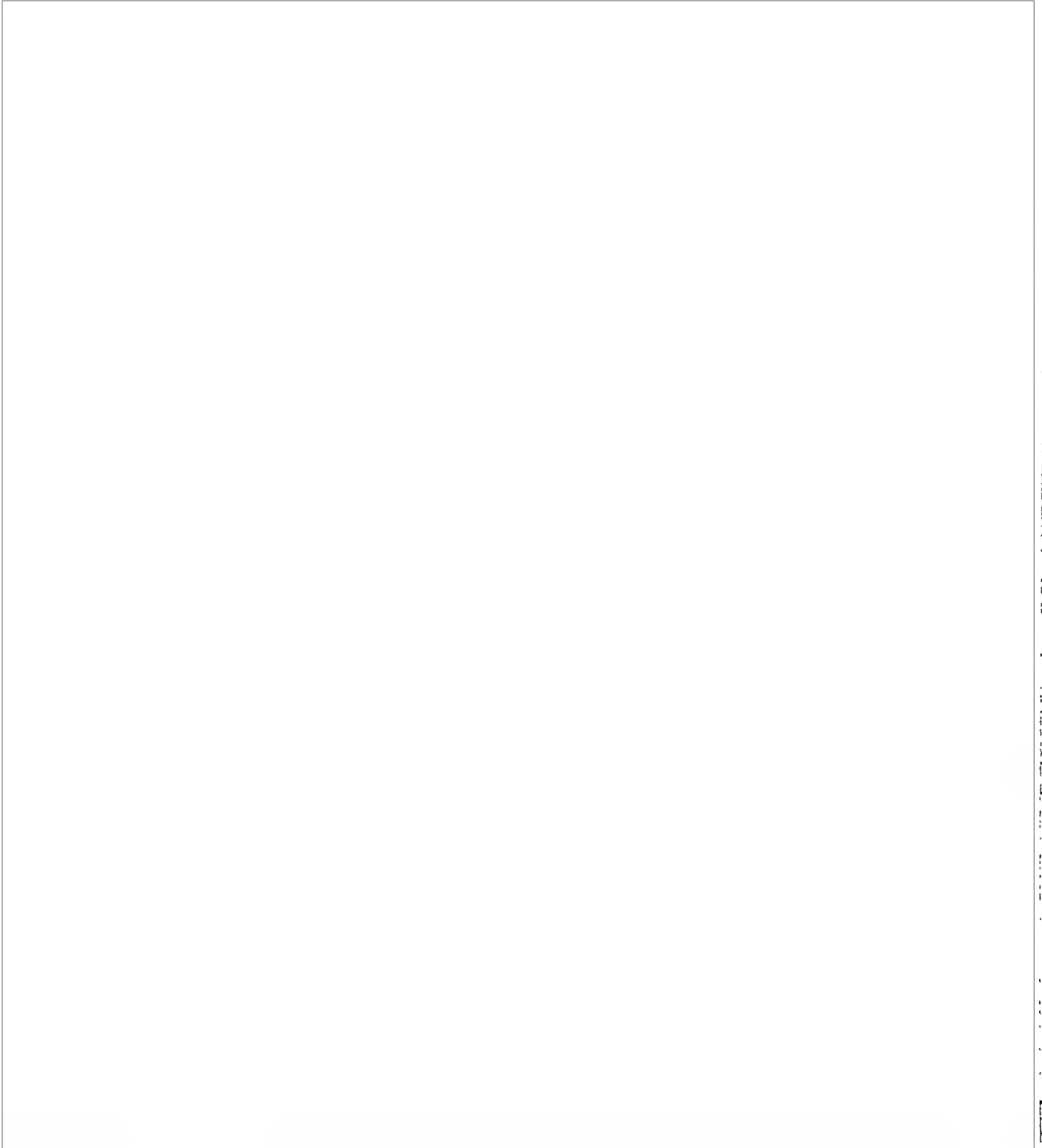
~~Secret~~



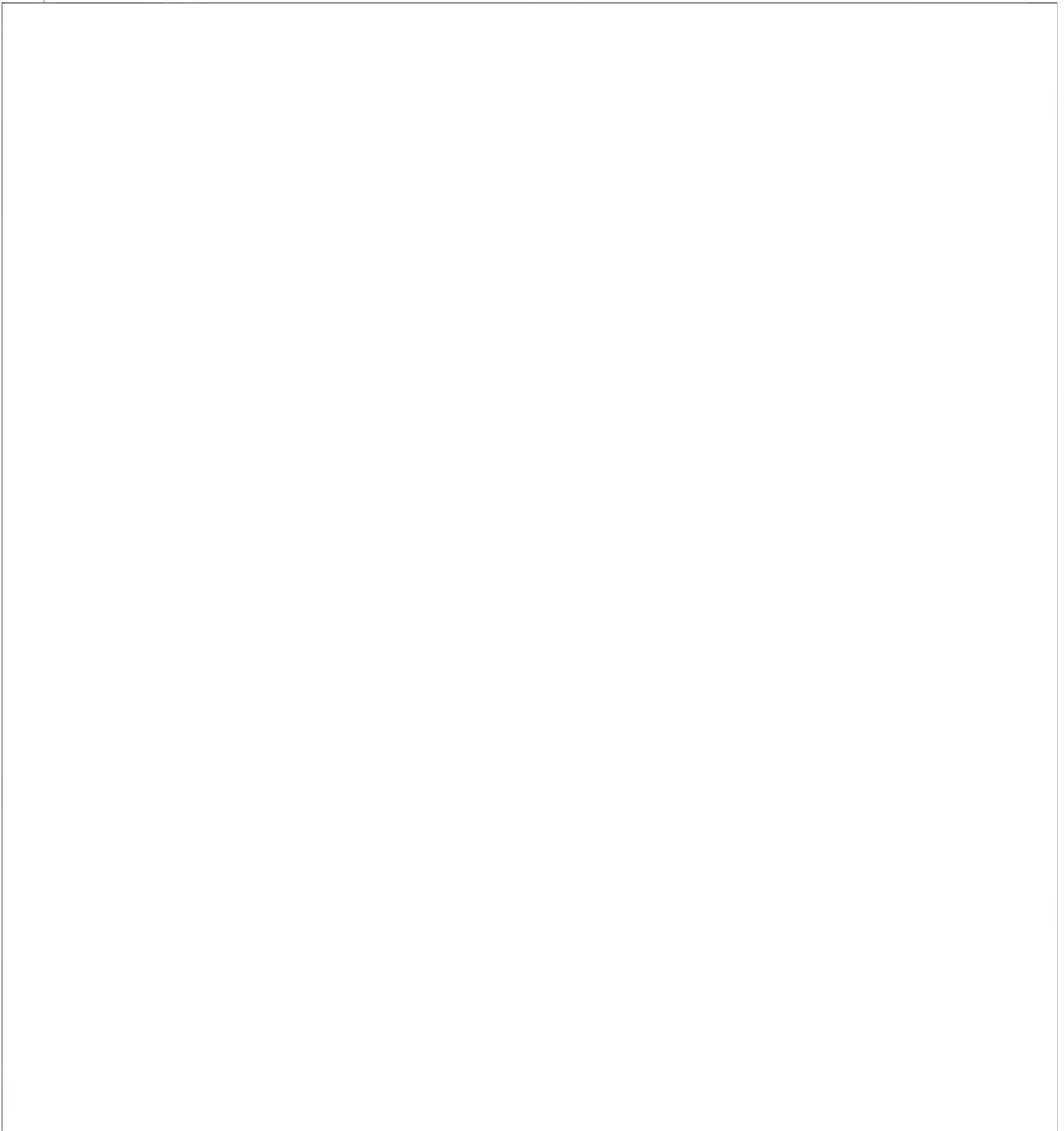
~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~

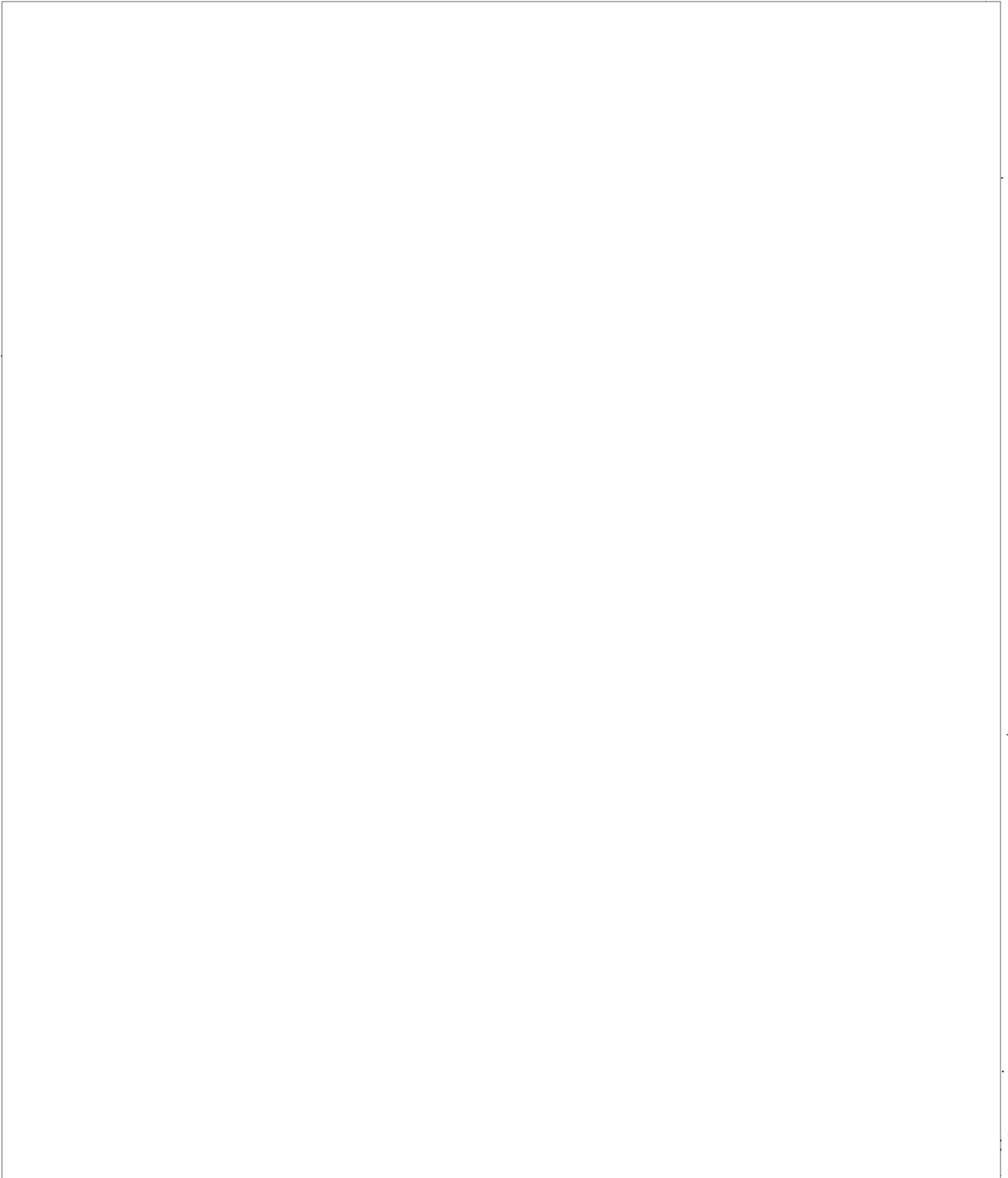


~~Secret~~



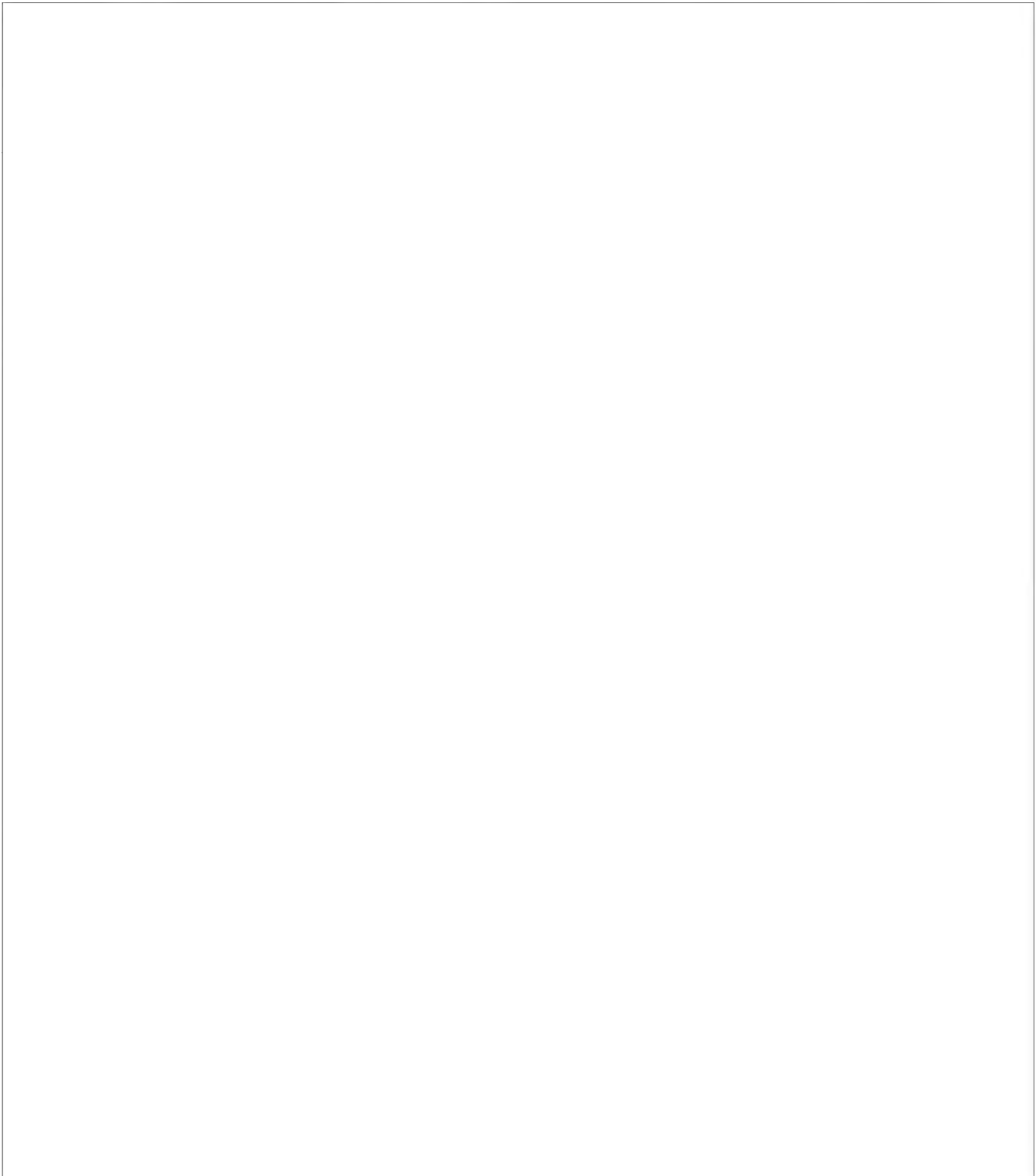
~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~



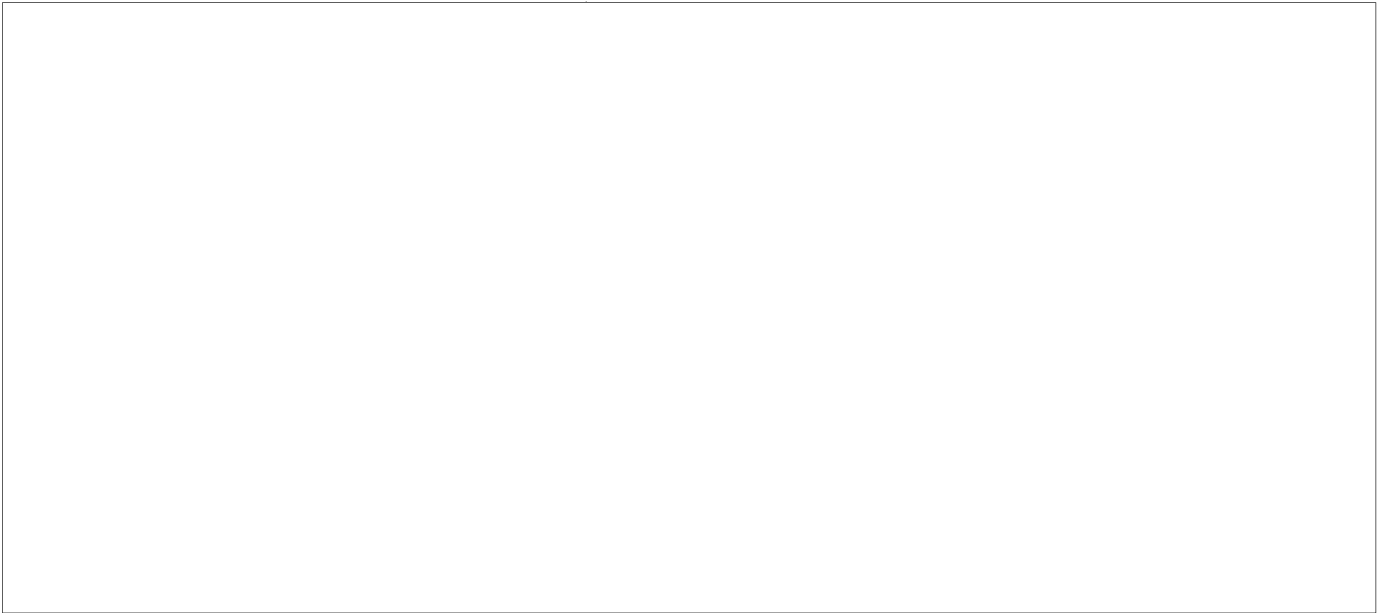
~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~



*Reverse Blank*

~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~

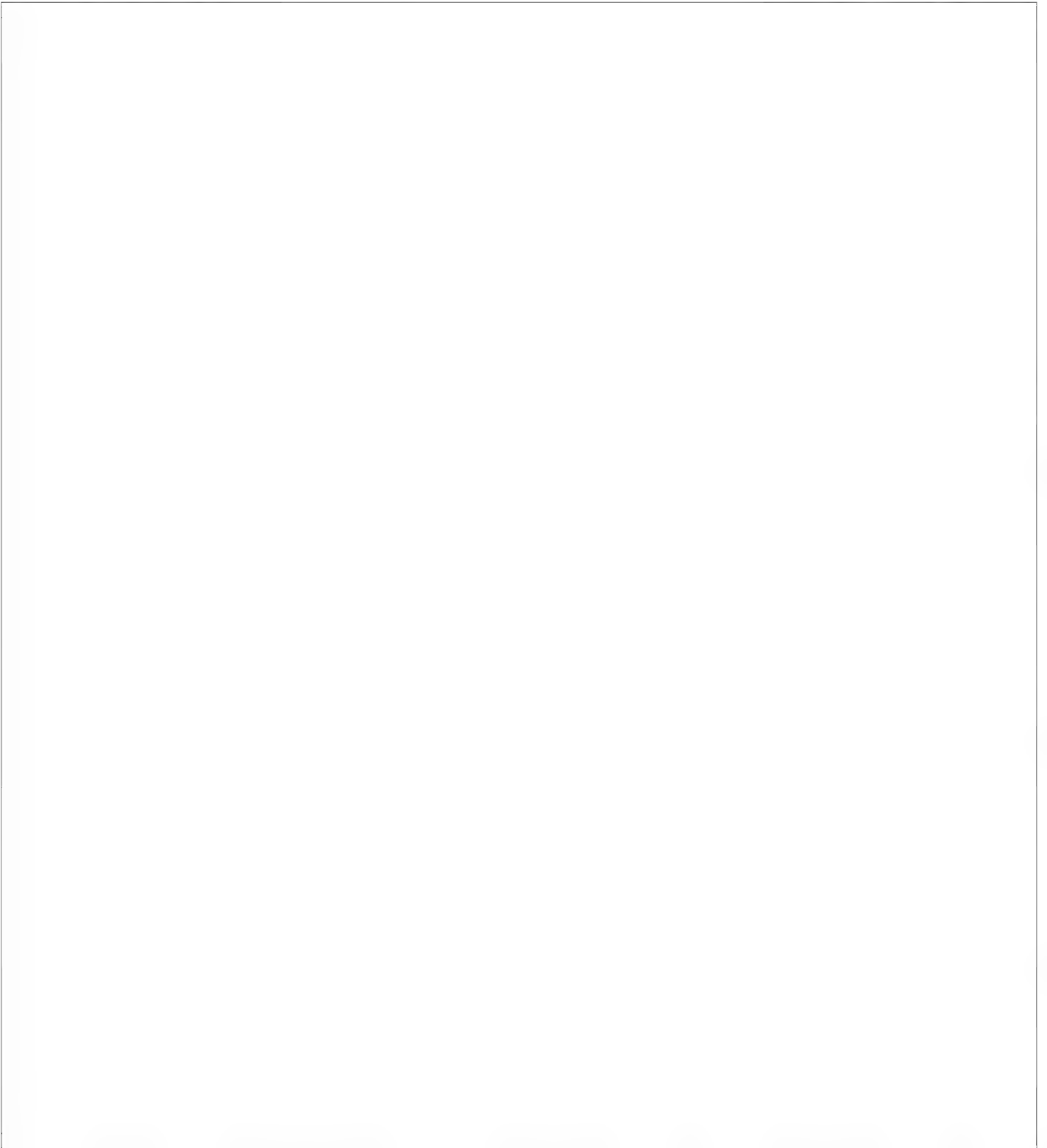
## Highlights

~~Secret~~



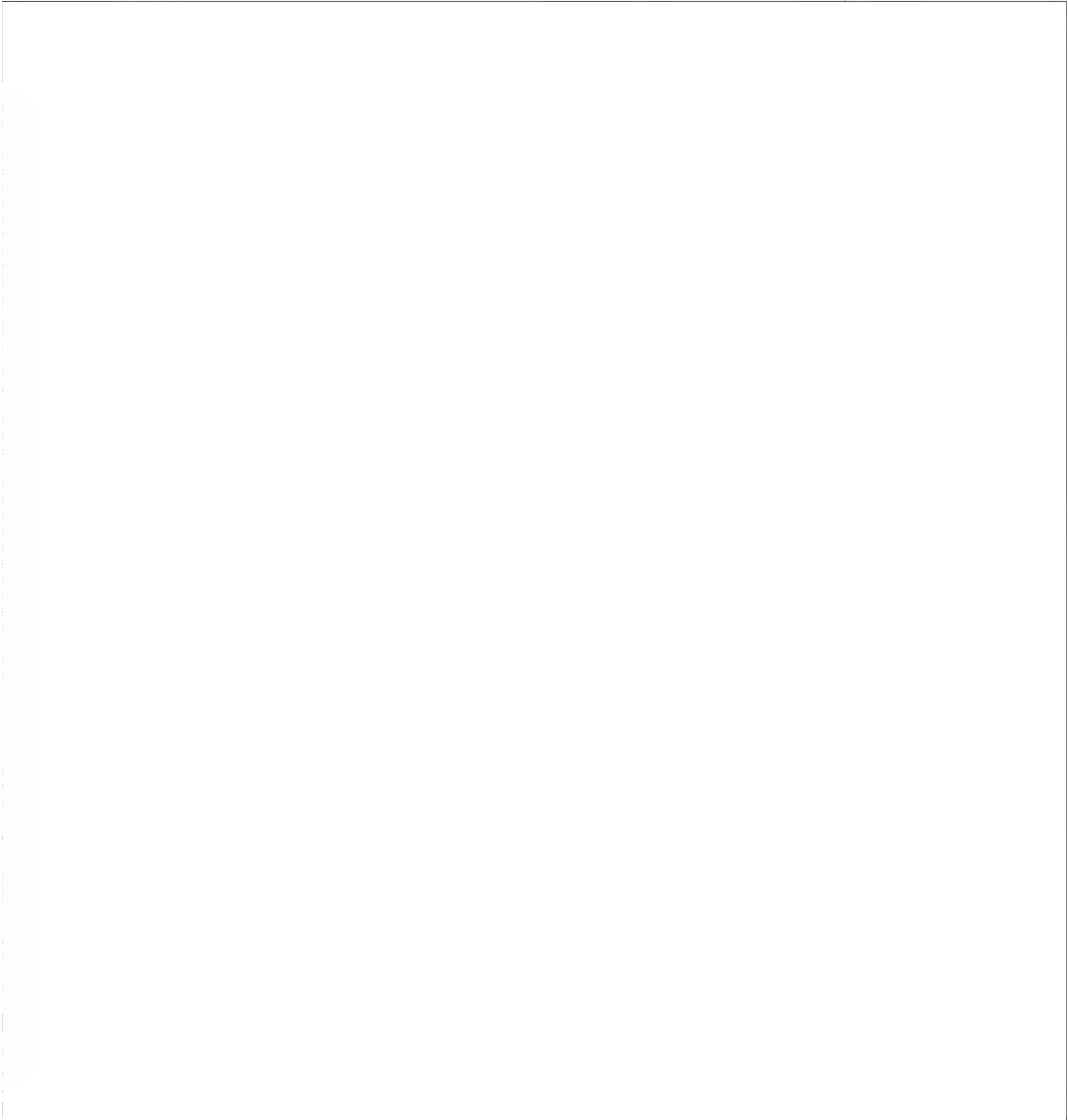
~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~



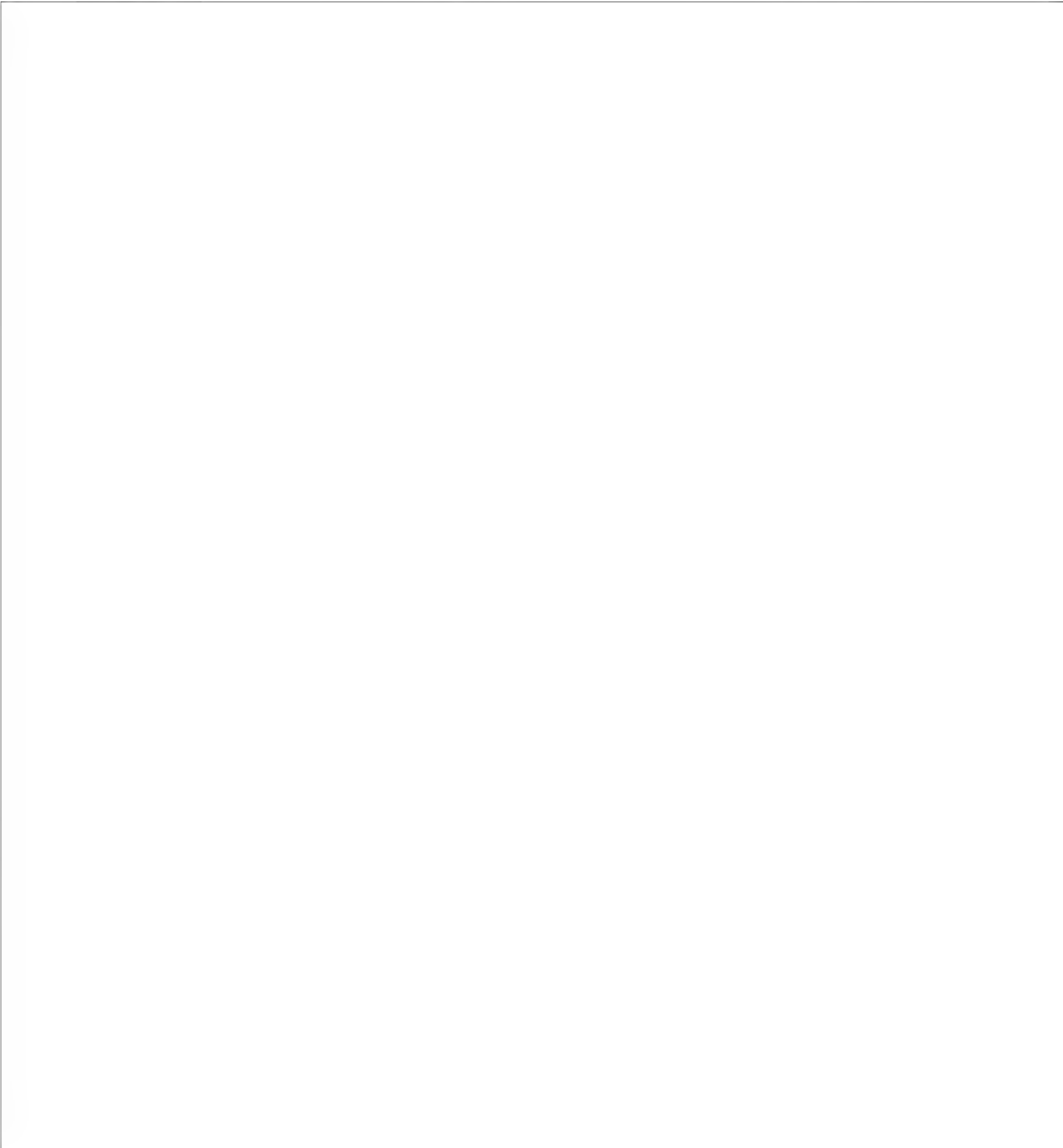


~~Secret~~



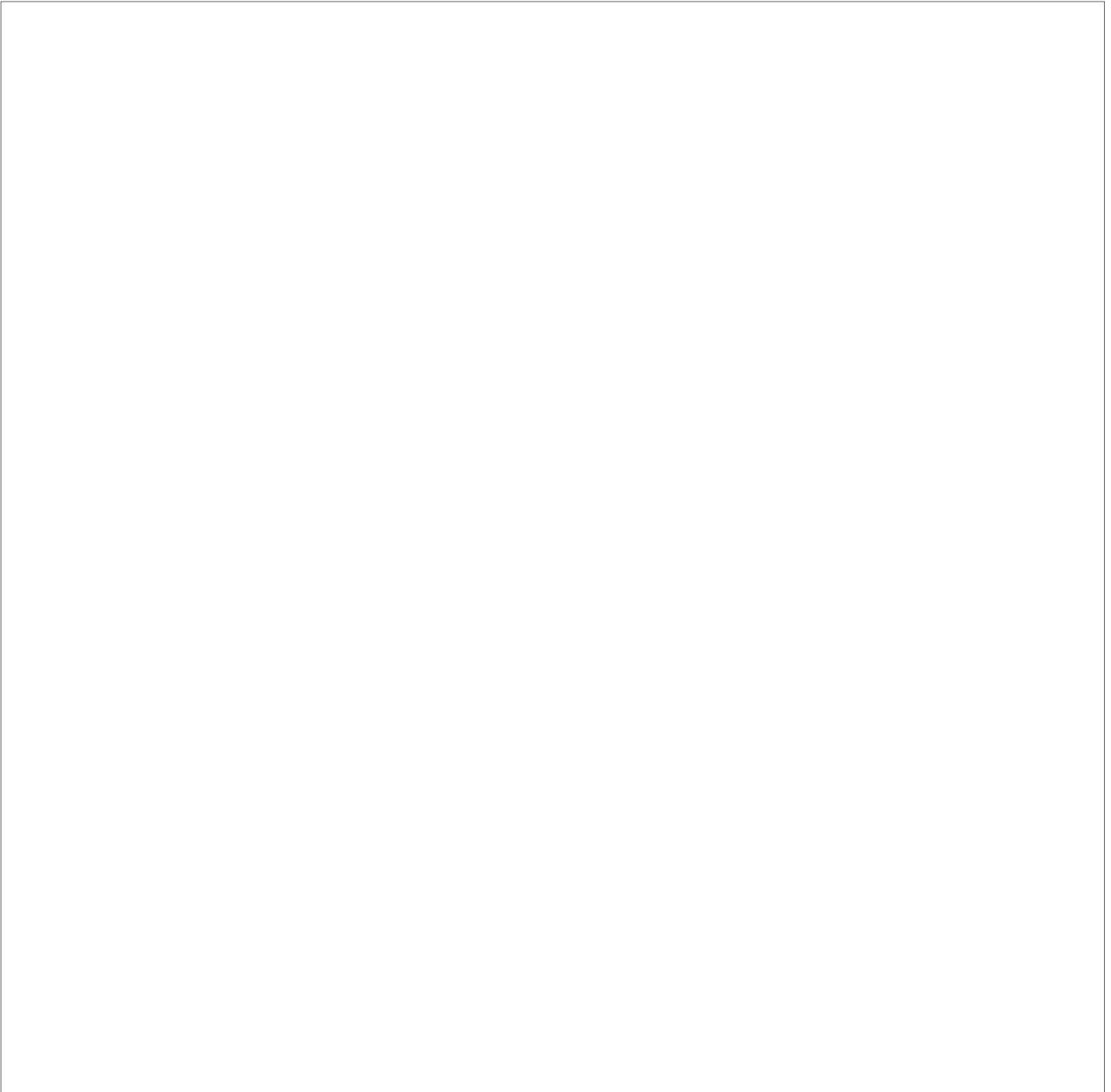
~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~

## The Terrorism Diary for March-April 2000

*Below is a compendium of March and April dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Inclusion of a date or event does not suggest that we anticipate a commemorative terrorist event.*

<b>2 March 1956</b>	<b>Morocco.</b> Independence Day (termination of Treaty of Fez).
<b>2 March 1977</b>	<b>Libya.</b> Establishment of Jamahiriyah (Masses' State).
<b>3 March 1878</b>	<b>Bulgaria.</b> Independence Day.
<b>3 March 1961</b>	<b>Morocco.</b> Accession of King Hassan to throne.
<b>5 March 1999</b>	<b>Colombia, Venezuela.</b> Three US Indian rights workers kidnapped in Colombia on 25 February by Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas were found dead on the Venezuelan side of the border with multiple bullet wounds.
<b>6 March 1957</b>	<b>Ghana.</b> Independence Day.
<b>6 March 1975</b>	<b>Kurdish region.</b> Algerian accord between Iran and Iraq abandoning support for the Kurds.
<b>10 March 1979</b>	<b>Kurdish region.</b> Death of Kurdish leader Mulla Mustafa Barzani.
<b>12 March 1880</b>	<b>Turkey.</b> Birth of Ataturk.
<b>12 March 1991</b>	<b>Greece.</b> Assassination in Athens of US Air Force Sgt. Ronald Stewart by 17 November.
<b>13 March 1979</b>	<b>Grenada.</b> Coup d'etat by Maurice Bishop (National Day).
<b>16 March 1921</b>	<b>Armenians.</b> Signing of Soviet-Turkish border treaty that ended Armenian hopes of establishing an independent state.
<b>17 March 1992</b>	<b>Argentina, Israel.</b> Hizballah's terrorist wing, Islamic Jihad, bombed Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires.
<b>17 March</b>	<b>Ireland.</b> St. Patrick's Day (National Day).
<b>20 March 1956</b>	<b>Tunisia.</b> Independence Day.
<b>20 March 1995</b>	<b>Japan.</b> Aum Shinrikyo sarin attack on Tokyo subways.
<b>21 March</b>	<b>Iran.</b> Iranian New Year.

*21 March* *Turkey.* Kurdish New Year (Nevroz).

*22 March 1945* *Arab World.* Founding of Arab League (original members: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, and Syria).

*22 March 1991* *Turkey.* Assassination of US Defense Department contract employee John Hilton Gandy in Istanbul by Dev Sol.

*23 March 1956* *Pakistan.* Pakistan Day (founding of Islamic republic).

*25 March 1821* *Greece.* Greek Revolution Memorial Day (celebrating beginning of independence from Turkey).

*25 March 1975* *Saudi Arabia.* Assassination of King Faisal and accession of King Khalid.

*26 March 1970* *Libya.* UK Evacuation Day (the day British forces turned over bases and departed).

*26 March 1971* *Bangladesh.* Independence Day.

*26 March 1978* *Egypt, Israel.* Peace agreement ratified.

*28 March* *Palestinians.* National Day.

*29 March 1992* *Basque region.* Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) leaders apprehended in Bidart, France.

*30 March 1974* *Turkey.* Death of terrorist Mahir Cayan, member of Turkish People's Liberation Party.

*30 March 1976* *Palestinians.* Day of the Homeland.

*April* *Armenians.* April is dedicated by Armenian groups to the memory of the massacre of Armenians by Turks during World War I.

*1 April 1979* *Iran.* Islamic Republic Day.

*4 April 1947* *Syria.* Founding of Ba'th Party.

*4 April 1979* *Pakistan.* Ex-President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto executed; the terrorist group Al-Zulfikar, founded by his two sons, is named after him.

*4 April 1986* *Libya.* Libyan agents bombed La Belle discotheque in Berlin.

*5-20 April 1988* *Lebanon.* Hizballah hijacks Kuwait Airways Flight 422.

*7 April 1916* *Ireland.* Beginning of insurrection that led to independence.

*8 April 1947* *Iraq.* Founding of ruling Ba'th Party.

<b>11 April 1968</b>	<b><i>Palestinians.</i></b> Founding of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC).
<b>13 April 1975</b>	<b><i>Lebanon.</i></b> Phalange militiamen attack bus, triggering Lebanese civil war.
<b>14-15 April 1986</b>	<b><i>Libya.</i></b> US aircraft bomb Tripoli and Benghazi in retaliation for Libyan involvement in anti-US terrorism.
<b>18 April 1983</b>	<b><i>Lebanon.</i></b> Hizballah's terrorist wing, Islamic Jihad, car-bombed the US Embassy in Beirut.
<b>19 April 1980</b>	<b><i>Peru.</i></b> The Sendero Luminoso (SL) Declaration of War.
<b>22 April 1997</b>	<b><i>Peru.</i></b> Death of MRTA Leader Nestor Cerpa Cartolini during the hostage rescue mission at the Japanese Ambassador's Residence.
<b>24 April 1915</b>	<b><i>Armenians.</i></b> National Day of Sorrow. Commemorates Turkish massacre.
<b>28 April 1937</b>	<b><i>Iraq.</i></b> Birthday of Saddam Husayn.
<b>29 April 1986</b>	<b><i>India.</i></b> Sikh militants declare independent republic of Khalistan at Golden Temple in Amritsar; militants expelled from temple next day.

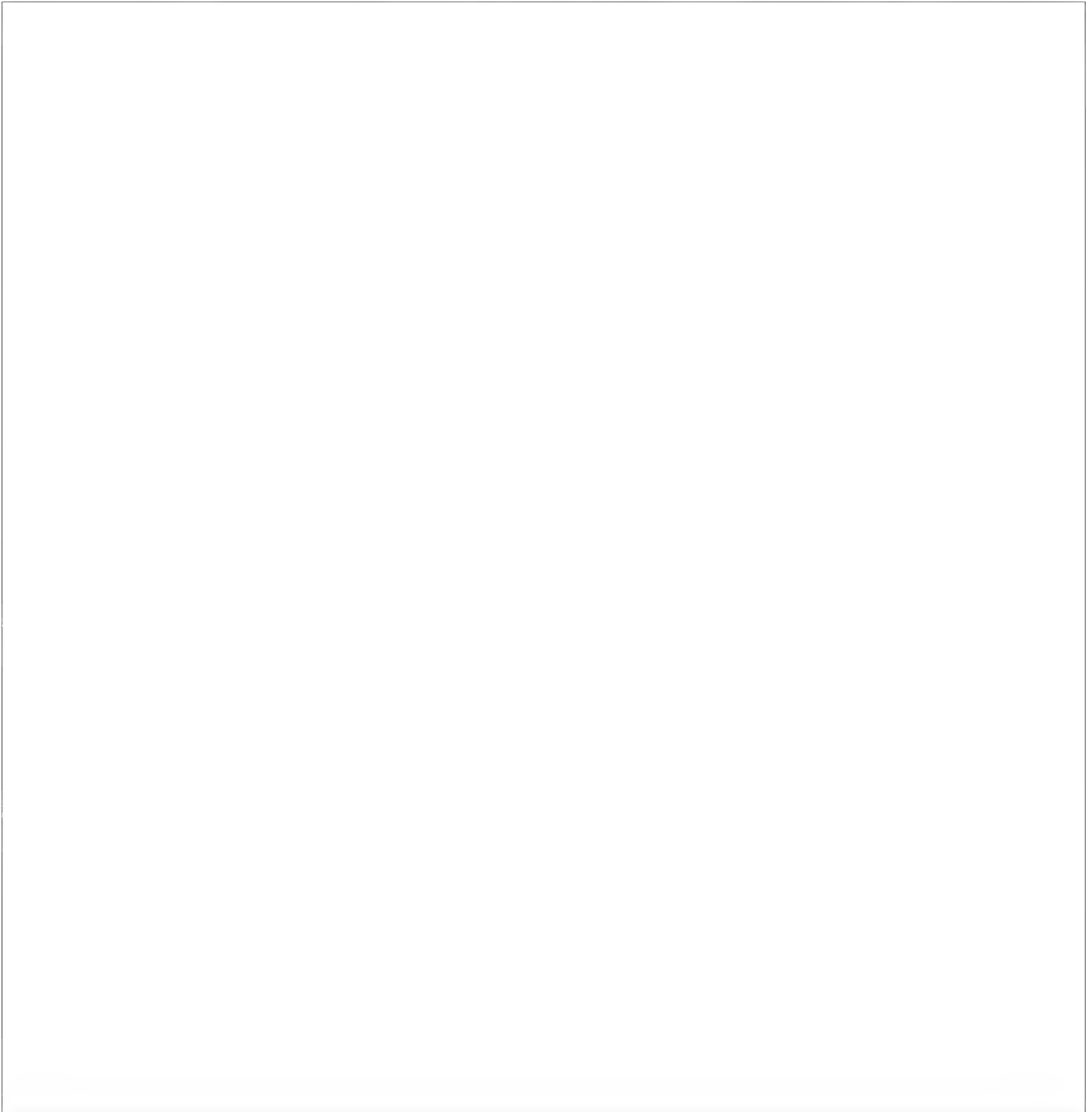




## Chronology of International Terrorism—November 1999-February 2000

*The following incidents have met the criteria for the Intelligence Community's Incident Review Panel since publication of the previous issue of the Terrorism Review. These incidents are the basis for the State Department's Patterns of Global Terrorism, published annually as the US Government's official record of international terrorism.*

~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~

**Africa**

**7 December**

**Sierra Leone:** Near Bwedu, Revolutionary United Front (RUF) guerrillas kidnapped one German citizen and one Belgian national working for the humanitarian organization Doctors Without Borders (Medicins Sans Frontieres), according to press reports. No one was injured in the attack. On 16 December, RUF rebels released the hostages unharmed. No ransom was paid. [ ]

**29 December**

**South Africa:** In Pretoria, [ ] local guards discovered a pipe bomb outside the fence of the British High Commission compound. Police detonated the device, causing no injuries and no damage. No one claimed responsibility [ ]

**Asia**

**23 November**

**India:** In Srinagar, [ ] a bomb exploded outside a political party's headquarters, injuring five persons and causing major damage. Tehrik-I Jihad claimed responsibility [ ]

**2 December**

**Philippines:** [ ] militants opened fire using automatic weapons and launched a rocket-propelled grenade at Royal Dutch Shell headquarters in Manila, injuring one person and causing minor damage. The Alex Boncayao Brigade claimed responsibility [ ]

**18 December**

**Pakistan:** In Muzaffarabad, Kashmir, a bomb exploded in a marketplace, killing 10 persons and causing major damage, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility [ ]

**22 December**

**India:** An unidentified militant lobbed a grenade into a crowd in Anantnag, injuring 12 persons, according to press reports. Authorities suspect Muslim separatists [ ]

**24 December**

**Nepal:** Five armed militants hijacked an Indian Airlines Airbus carrying 189 passengers and 11 crewmembers en route from Kathmandu to New Delhi. After refueling in Pakistan, the plane was diverted to Dubai, United Arab Emirates, where the hijackers released 27 hostages along with the body of a hostage they had murdered. The hijackers then flew to Kandahar, Afghanistan, and demanded the release of 36 militants imprisoned in India. On 31 December the Indian Government agreed to release three imprisoned militants in exchange for the safe return of the hostages. The plane and remaining hostages were released unharmed later that day. [ ]

**28 January**

**India:** Local press reported Kashmiri militants detonated a bomb beneath a diplomatic vehicle in Jammu, causing minor damage but no injuries. [ ]

**India:** [ ] four unidentified individuals threw a bomb at a politician's home in Rupnagar, causing minor damage but no injuries according to local authorities. This attack bears the hallmark of Kashmiri militants. [ ]

4 February India: [redacted] Kashmiri militants detonated a landmine, killing two civilians, injuring four soldiers, and one other person [redacted]

5 February Pakistan: Unidentified militants detonated a bomb aboard a commuter train in Hyderabad, killing seven persons and injuring 60 others, [redacted]  
[redacted] No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

9 February India: In Tral, press accounts reported a bomb exploded outside a bank, killing three persons and injuring two others [redacted]

10 February India: [redacted] suspected Kashmiri militants bombed a commuter train, killing four persons and injuring eight others. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

#### Eurasia

25 November Armenia: In Yerevan, [redacted] an unidentified assailant threw a grenade at the Russian Embassy, causing minor damage but no injuries. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

2 February Serbia: In Kosovska Mitrovica, [redacted] unidentified individuals fired an antitank missile at a refugee convoy escorted by Kosovo Force (KFOR) soldiers, killing two Serbians and injuring five others. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

11 February Serbia: In Oblic, press accounts reported three unidentified gunmen fired shots at a group of Norwegian KFOR soldiers, causing no injuries. Three ethnic Albanians were arrested [redacted]

13 February Serbia: In Kosovska Mitrovica, press accounts reported unidentified individuals shot and wounded two French KFOR soldiers. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

#### Europe

9 December Turkey: According to press accounts, authorities safely defused a bomb outside an Aeroflot Airline office in Istanbul. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

19 December Greece: In Athens, [redacted] a bomb exploded outside the Texaco Oil Company offices, causing minor damage but no injuries. Revolutionary Nuclei claimed responsibility. [redacted]

27 December Greece: In Zografos, [redacted] unidentified arsonists set fire to a diplomatic vehicle belonging to the South Korean Embassy, causing major damage but no injuries. A telephone caller to a local newspaper claimed responsibility on behalf of the Anarchist Faction of the Overthrow [redacted]

**11 February**

**Spain:** In Amorebieta, according to press reports, four unidentified individuals set fire to and destroyed a car dealership belonging to the French-owned company Citroen. The attack bears the hallmark of the Basque Fatherland and Liberty.

**Latin America**

**23 December**

**Colombia:** In the Santander Mountain region, local press reported Popular Liberation Army militants kidnapped a US citizen. After deciding their captive had no ties to the US Government, the rebels released the hostage unharmed on 13 January. No ransom was paid.

**24 December**

**Colombia:** a bomb exploded outside the Colombo-American Bi-National Center in Cali, causing an unreported number of minor injuries and major damage to the building. A group calling itself the Colombian Patriotic Front (CPR) claimed responsibility. Police suspect National Liberation Army (ELN) is responsible, however.

**Colombia:** In Cali, a bomb exploded outside a US-owned McDonald's restaurant, slightly injuring five persons and causing major damage. CPR claimed responsibility.

**31 December**

**Colombia:** three unidentified individuals kidnapped one Spanish citizen from his residence in Barrancabermeja. The hostage, an engineer, works for a Venezuelan firm. No one claimed responsibility. The attack bears the hallmark of the ELN.

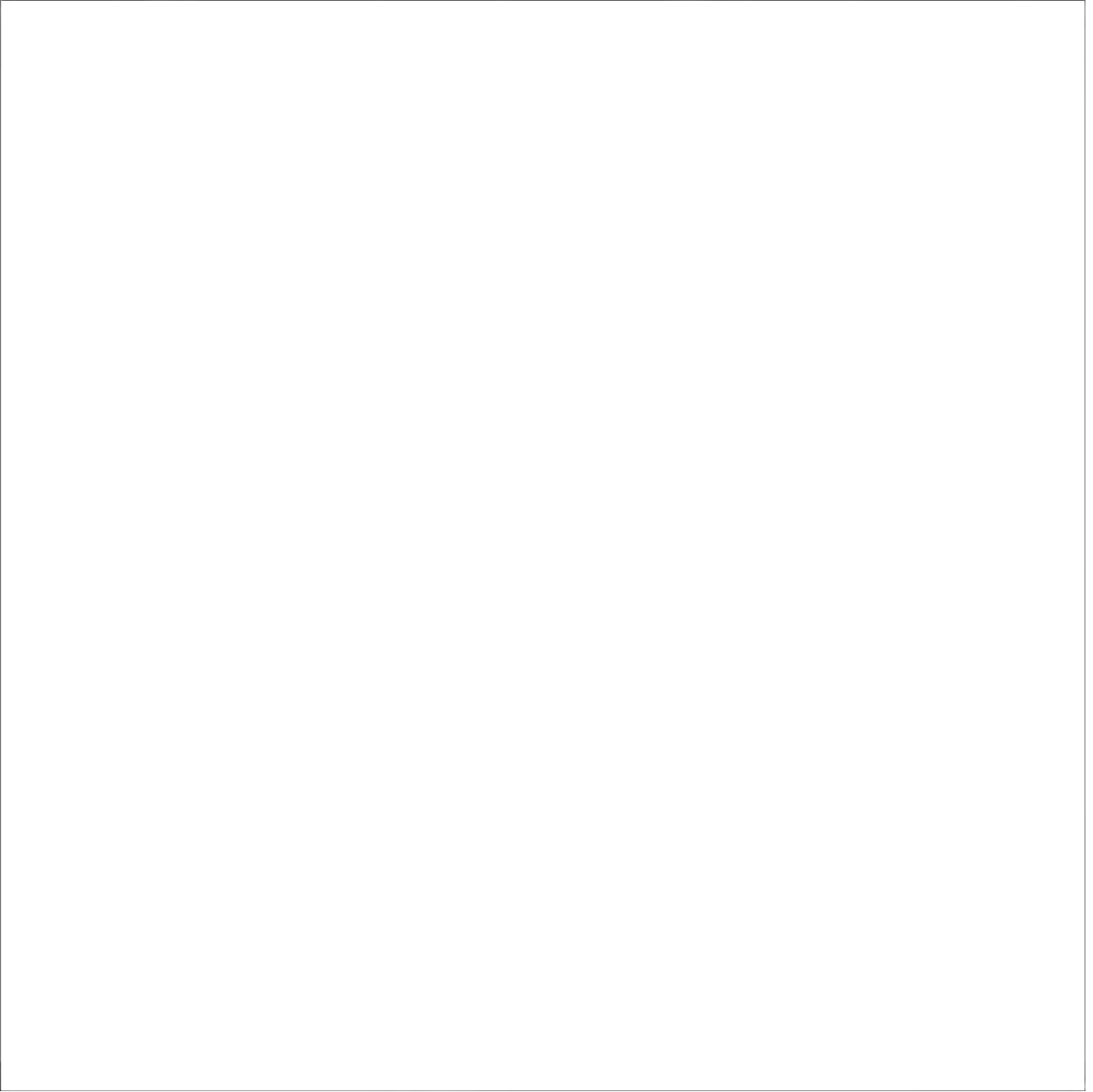
**3 February**

**Colombia:** In Valle de Guemes, Putumayo, Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia guerrillas bombed a section of the Colombian/Ecuadorian-owned Trans-Andean oil pipeline. Company officials suspended all oil pumping operations.

**8 February**

**Colombia:** Near Campo Hermoso, Huila Department, suspected ELN guerrillas bombed the ONCESA (Canadian-British-Colombian consortium) oil pipeline, causing extensive damage to the pipeline. The bombing also caused an oil spill and forest fire.

~~Secret~~



~~Secret~~

## Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—December 1999-February 2000

*The incidents listed below provide an overview of indigenous terrorism worldwide.*

### Africa

#### Angola

On 4 February in Benguela Province, [redacted] *National Union for the Total Independence of Angola* guerrillas ambushed a privately owned vehicle, killing four persons and wounding six others. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

On 16 February in Bie, press accounts reported ten persons were killed and 22 injured when their vehicle traveled over a landmine. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

#### South Africa

On 12 January in Wynberg, Cape Peninsula, local press reported a bomb attached to a bicycle exploded outside the regional court, slightly injuring three persons and causing minor damage. The attack bears the hallmark of the Muslim vigilante group *People Against Gangsterism and Drugs* [redacted]

#### Sudan

On 18 January near Sinkat, [redacted] unidentified individuals detonated a bomb near the Sudanese oil export pipeline. The blast caused major damage to a 3-meter section of the pipeline and stopped oil pumping operations for 48 hours, according to Sudanese Government sources. A group calling itself the *Beja Congress* claimed responsibility for the attack in leaflets distributed near the site of the explosion [redacted]

#### Uganda

On 8 January in Kisomoro, Kabarole District, [redacted] *Allied Democratic Forces (ADF)* rebels attacked a village, killing seven persons, injuring seven others, and abducting an unreported number of civilians. [redacted]

On 12 January in Bundwarume Camp, Bundibugyo District [redacted] suspected *ADF* guerrillas attacked a camp for displaced persons, killing eight persons and two Ugandan soldiers [redacted]

On 13 January in Aworanga, Gulu District, armed rebels stormed a village, causing minor damage and kidnapping approximately 30 persons, according to local press. The attack bears the hallmark of the *Lord's Resistance Army* [redacted]

### Asia

#### India

On 25 January in Tripura, local press reported heavily armed *National Liberation Front of Tripura* rebels kidnapped 12 persons from their village. The rebels made no demands for the hostages' release [redacted]

**Nepal**

On 11 February in Jiri, militants set fire to a helicopter and its cargo, destroying both, according to press reports. The *Maoists* are probably responsible. [redacted]

On 13 February in Eastern Lamjung, armed militants torched a veterinary clinic causing major damage, according to press reports. The *Maoists* are probably responsible [redacted]

On 13 February in Midi, a bomb exploded in a bazaar causing unknown damage, according to press reports. The *Maoists* may be responsible [redacted]

**Pakistan**

On 29 January in Sialkot, [redacted] a bomb exploded inside a cycle shop, killing two persons and injuring three others. Police have no suspects. [redacted]

**Philippines**

On 1 February in Kabacan, according to press reports, a bomb exploded in a crowded supermarket killing one person and wounding 14 others. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

On 14 February in Davao, a bomb exploded inside a passenger jeep killing one person and wounding four others, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

On 14 February in Salug, a bomb placed next to a gas station was discovered and defused, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

**Sri Lanka**

On 27 January in Vavuniya, according to local press, a bomb exploded outside a post office, killing seven civilians, five soldiers, and injuring 45 persons, 21 soldiers and seven police officers. The blast also caused major damage to surrounding buildings and vehicles. The attack bears the hallmark of the *Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)*. [redacted]

On 30 January near Anuradhapura, [redacted] a bomb exploded at a railway station, killing one bystander. Police suspect *LTTE* rebels are responsible [redacted]

On 30 January near Polgahawela, Kurunegale District, according to local press, suspected *LTTE* militants detonated a bomb on a public bus, injuring 20 persons. [redacted]

**Eurasia**

**Armenia**

On 4 January in Yerevan, [redacted] unidentified arsonists set fire to a newspaper office, causing major structural damage but no injuries. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

**Azerbaijan**

On 4 January in Baku, according to press reports, a bomb exploded in a market-place, severely injuring one person and causing minor damage. No one claimed responsibility for the attack [redacted]



**Croatia**

On 21 January in Hvar, a bomb exploded at the local offices of the Social Democratic Party, destroying the building but causing no injuries [redacted]

[redacted] No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

**Poland**

On 8 January in Warsaw, a bomb exploded at a shopping center, destroying the entire building but causing no injuries, according to press reports. Police have no suspects [redacted]

**Russia**

On 15 January in St. Petersburg, [redacted] a bomb exploded inside an apartment building, causing major damage but no injuries. No one claimed responsibility for the attack [redacted]

On 21 January in Krasnoyarsk, a bomb exploded near the entrance of an apartment building, killing one person and causing minor damage, [redacted]

[redacted] No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

On 8 February in Khabarovsk, press accounts reported a bomb exploded in an apartment building, killing 11 persons and injuring seven others. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

In Moscow on 29 February, press accounts reported a bomb exploded inside an apartment building, injuring two persons and causing significant damage. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

**Slovakia**

On 7 January in Bratislava, [redacted] an unidentified individual threw a Molotov cocktail into a pharmacy, injuring four persons and causing major damage. No one claimed responsibility for the attack [redacted]

**Tajikistan**

On 2 February in Dushanbe, according to press accounts, a bomb exploded on a bus, killing six persons and injuring 30 others. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

In Dushanbe on 16 February, [redacted] a car bomb exploded, killing the Deputy Security Minister and a candidate for Parliament, and injuring the local mayor. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

**Yugoslavia**

On 7 February in Belgrade, according to press reports, an unidentified gunman killed the Yugoslav Defense Minister in a restaurant. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

**Europe**

**Corsica**

On 28 December in Ajaccio, local press reported a bomb exploded outside a butcher shop, causing major damage to the shop and five vehicles parked nearby. [redacted]

**France**

On 13 January in La Manche, [redacted] a bomb exploded outside a tax office, causing major damage but no injuries. No one claimed responsibility [redacted]

**Greece**

On 8 January in Glyfada, [ ] a firebomb exploded under a parked vehicle belonging to a private security company, causing significant material damage but no injuries. A group calling itself the *Anarchist Faction for the Overthrow* claimed responsibility. [ ]

On 19 January in Athens, [ ] unidentified arsonists set fire to a vehicle belonging to a former police officer, destroying the vehicle and damaging another vehicle parked nearby. A group calling itself the *Anarchist Struggle* claimed responsibility. [ ]

On 24 February in Athens, [ ] unidentified individuals firebombed a parked vehicle belonging to a local politician, causing significant damage but no injuries. No one claimed responsibility. [ ]

**Ireland**

In Monaghan on 18 January, local press reported Irish Army bomb experts defused a letter bomb sent to a Sinn Fein political party member, causing no damage and no injuries. No one claimed responsibility. [ ]

**Italy**

On 8 January in Rome [ ] unidentified individuals set fire to an apartment building housing offices of the National Front political group. The resulting fire destroyed the offices, injured three persons, and caused major damage to a nearby apartment. The *Revolutionary Leninist Brigades* claimed responsibility. [ ]

On 14 January in Naples, local press reported a bomb exploded near a parked vehicle, seriously injuring one person and causing minor damage [ ]

On 25 January in Milan, unidentified armed assailants shot a city councilman in his knees outside of his office. An unidentified telephone caller to a local newspaper claimed responsibility on behalf of the *Red Brigades*. [ ]

**Northern Ireland**

On 1 January in Antrim, according to press reports, unidentified individuals beat a man to death in an apparent "punishment" attack. Although no one claimed responsibility, police suspect members of the *Loyalist Volunteer Force (LVF)*. [ ]

On 10 January in Craigavon, unidentified gunmen killed a person outside his residence in an apparent "punishment" attack, according to press reports. Police suspect the *LVF*. [ ]

On 5 February in Downpatrick, County Down, according to press reports, three unidentified masked men broke into a home and beat the resident in an apparent "punishment" attack, causing severe fractures to the man's legs. The attack bears the hallmark of a Northern Ireland paramilitary group [ ]

On 6 February in Irvinestown, County Fermanagh, according to press reports, a bomb exploded at a hotel, causing major damage but no injuries. The *Continuity Irish Republican Army (CIRA)* claimed responsibility. [ ]

On 25 February in Ballykelly, County Londonderry, [ ] a bomb exploded inside a British Army barracks, causing minor damage but no injuries. The *CIRA* claimed responsibility. [ ]

**Spain**

On 1 January in Galdacano, [ ] unidentified individuals firebombed a Civil Guard barracks, injuring one person and causing minor damage. The attack bears the hallmark of the *Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)*. [ ]

On 21 January in Madrid, according to local press, a bomb exploded inside a vehicle, killing a Spanish Army officer and injuring four others. The police suspect the *ETA*. [ ]

In Bilbao on 27 January, [ ] unidentified arsonists set fire to the internal communications system of a railway, causing major damage but no injuries. The attack bears the *ETA* hallmark. [ ]

On 5 February in Renteria, according to press reports, five hooded youths firebombed an underground garage, destroying 12 vehicles and causing major damage to several dozen more. The attack bears the hallmark of the *ETA*. [ ]

[ ] on 19 February in Iruna de la Oca, unidentified individuals bombed the residence of a Basque Nationalist Party Councillor, slightly injuring the Councillor. The attack bears the *ETA* hallmark. [ ]

On 22 February in Vitoria, [ ] suspected *ETA* members detonated a vehicle bomb, killing the Secretary General of the Socialist Party and his bodyguard, a Basque police officer. [ ]

**Turkey**

On 14 January in Van, local press reported unidentified assailants shot and killed a former member of the Socialist Democratic Populist Party in his office. No one claimed responsibility. [ ]

According to press accounts, on 22 February in Istanbul, unidentified individuals firebombed a religious center, causing major damage but no injuries. No one claimed responsibility. [ ]

On 23 February in Istanbul, according to press reports, a bomb exploded inside a bank, injuring one person and causing minor damage. No one claimed responsibility. [ ]

**Latin America**

**Colombia**

On 14 January in Southern Bucaramanga, Santander Department, [ ] a bomb exploded outside a local restaurant. The explosion caused major damage to the restaurant and minor damage to surrounding buildings and residences. Police attributed the attack to *National Liberation Army (ELN)* rebels. [ ]

On 17 January in Anapoima Municipality, [redacted] two persons detonated a car bomb outside a police club, injuring one civilian and causing massive damage to surrounding buildings. The attack bears the hallmark of the *Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)* or the *ELN*. [redacted]

On 18 January in Bogota, [redacted] *FARC* guerrillas threw grenades into a school, killing one child and injuring six other persons. [redacted]

On 23 January near Bucaramanga, Rionegro Municipality, *Popular Liberation Army* rebels kidnapped eight Colombian nationals at a false roadblock, according to local press. The rebels made no demands. [redacted]

On 23 January in Cundinamarca, local press reported armed *FARC* militants kidnapped a journalist from his residence. *FARC* officials from the 53<sup>rd</sup> Front claimed responsibility for the kidnapping and pledged to release the hostage. [redacted]

On 9 February in Guainia, according to press accounts, suspected *FARC* guerrillas killed six Indians. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

On 13 February near Medellin, [redacted] suspected *ELN* guerrillas kidnapped four persons at a roadblock. The victims included a local mayor, a judge, a prosecutor, and a police officer. On 15 February, the prosecutor was released unharmed. On 25 February, the remaining hostages were released unharmed. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

On 17 February in Dagua, [redacted] suspected *FARC* rebels bombed a police station that was under construction, killing one construction worker and injuring one other. Several buildings nearby were damaged. [redacted]

**Ecuador**

In Guayaquil on 16 February, press accounts reported a letter bomb exploded and injured a journalist inside his television station office. The *People's Fighters Group* claimed responsibility. [redacted]

On 22 February in Quito, police officials confiscated and defused a letter bomb that was sent to the Deputy of the Social Christian Party. The *People's Fighters Group* claimed responsibility. [redacted]

**Peru**

On 21 February in Ayacucho, La Mar Province, suspected *Sendero Luminoso* members threw two handgrenades into a crowd, killing one person and injuring six others. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

**Middle East**

**Algeria**

On 2 January in Medea, local press reported two bombs exploded in an apartment complex, killing five persons. The *Armed Islamic Group (GIA)* is suspected. [redacted]

On 3 January in Medjar, suspected *GIA* militants dressed in police uniforms killed seven persons and wounded 15 others in a local café, according to press reports. [redacted]

On 4 January in Taolla, armed militants killed five persons and injured 11 others, according to press reports. The *GIA* is probably responsible [redacted]

On 15 January in Boufarik, suspected *GIA* militants shot and killed three persons and wounded two others, according to press reports. [redacted]

On 14 February in Khemis Miliana, a bomb exploded in a restaurant wounding 13 persons, according to press reports. The *GIA* is probably responsible [redacted]

On 15 February in Khemis Miliana, armed militants killed 16 persons and wounded 12 others at a false roadblock, according to press reports. The *GIA* is probably responsible [redacted]

On 21 February in Laghouat, armed militants killed three persons, according to press reports. The *GIA* is likely responsible [redacted]

On 24 February in Ben Allel, armed militants killed six shepherds grazing their flocks, according to press reports. The *GIA* is probably responsible [redacted]

On 25 February in Tizi Ouzou, armed militants attacked a police patrol injuring five police officers, according to press reports. The *GIA* is probably responsible. [redacted]

**Israel**

On 17 January in Hadera, a bomb exploded, injuring 21 persons, according to press reports. Police suspect the *Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS)*. [redacted]

**Yemen**

On 3 January in Al Hudaydah, a bomb exploded in a marketplace, injuring 10 persons, according to press reports. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

On 17 February in Adan, armed militants fired upon the motorcade carrying the governor of Al-Dali, individuals from the Yemeni House of Representatives, and their aides, according to press reports. No injuries occurred, and there was little damage to the vehicles. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]